

HOUSE IN OPEN REVOLT Banded Against Speaker Holstein

Piliikia Started Over Proposed Visit To Molokai Settlement Threatens To Split Body Asunder

THE house of representatives is in almost open revolt against Speaker Holstein.

Eddie Woodward, clerk of the house, has resigned his job and is now, leaving Representative Loris Andrews to do by about two jumps, Andrews declaring that if Woodward did not resign, he would introduce a resolution this morning to fire him and appoint a new clerk.

A movement is yet not definitely defined but said to be growing, is on foot to attempt to unseat Holstein as Speaker. Two possibilities are being mentioned as successors to him—Andrews and Norman Lyman. Whether a speaker can be fired under the rules is yet to be determined.

The whole row in over that proposed junket to Molokai. Representative Jimmie Jarrett, of Honolulu, is the ostensible head of the revolt against the speaker.

FLIBUSTER STARTS PILIKIA

The trouble started last Friday when Holstein, by consummate filibustering, defeated the intention of the house to go to Molokai. The house adopted a resolution that it in its entirety accompany the health committee on the trip. Holstein objected, declaring that it would be \$800 thrown away. The house overrode him, but he won, nevertheless, by continuing his filibuster until it was too late for the members to reach the wharf where the steamer sailed.

This week, however, the determination of the members to get a free joy ride found expression not only in grumbling against Holstein, but, yesterday, in the adoption of a resolution, heretofore fought by the Speaker, that the clerk of the house, Eddie Woodward, immediately arrange with the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company for a steamer to take the house members to Molokai next Saturday. The senators have all been invited to go along as guests.

When this resolution was adopted the house was on the order of the day and Woodward, setting, it is understood, on the Speaker, refused to leave his desk and telephone to the steamer company. He could not do so unless a recess was declared, he explains, and the Speaker did not call one.

STEAMER NOT AVAILABLE

It was nearly one o'clock when the house finally adjourned, and by that time the steamer on which the members proposed to make the trip had been engaged to carry a cargo of meat and was not, therefore, available. Consequently, the junket cannot be taken this week.

Before the house adjourned Jarrett sent the following note to Woodward: "Edward Woodward:—Notify L.L. S. N. Co. in regard to charter of boat for trip in re resolution. Must be done before noon today."

When the house adjourned, Woodward still refused to obey the orders of Jarrett and the special committee appointed by resolution to arrange for the junket. That committee consisted of Andrews, Lota and Joseph. Jarrett is not a member. Woodward said he took his orders from the Speaker and could not sign any warrant for the steamer company until they had been approved by the Speaker.

Holstein refused to approve a warrant for the charter of the boat. He said he had consistently opposed the junket and the house, by resolution, had taken the matter out of his hands and placed it in that of a special committee. The committee, therefore, could attend to the job itself.

INDIGNATION MEETING

An indignation meeting was held when it was found that the determination of the various honorables to get a free ride had again been defeated by the Speaker and the clerk. Jarrett was particularly outspoken in his condemnation.

Andrews, according to his own statement yesterday afternoon, went to Woodward and demanded that he resign. "I told him," said Andrews, "that he would better resign, for if he didn't, I would introduce a resolution tomorrow to fire him and appoint another clerk. This house doesn't propose to have a clerk that refuses to obey orders."

"Is Woodward the clerk of this house, or is he Speaker Holstein's clerk?" demanded Jarrett angrily.

Woodward yesterday afternoon advised Speaker Holstein that he had resigned and was quitting. He telephoned to the assistant clerk, Nicholas Hoopi, to come up immediately and help out with the work, as there was a large amount of it to be disposed of before night. "I'm through tonight," he said.

Holstein, not knowing the intentions of Andrews, tried to smooth Woodward's ruffled feathers, but without success.

CLERK REFUSES TO STAY

"I'll not stay here any longer," declared the clerk. "I'm through. The steamship company refused to give me a charter without the approval of the Speaker, and the Speaker refuses to approve any such warrant."

Holstein, who was present, bore out this statement. "I have nothing to do with the matter," he said. "I opposed the junket and the house took the matter out of my hands and placed it in the hands of a committee. The committee may do as it sees fit."

Jarrett, who seemed to be leading the fight for the free ride, although he declares that he himself is not going, because he gets seasick, was asked yesterday afternoon what reason there was for the whole house going to Molokai, now that the settlement has already been visited by the health and police committee.

"It is an act of mercy to let those poor people over there have a look at the legislature," he said. And his earnest auditors didn't even crack a smile.

Jarrett added that the Maui delegation wanted to go to the settlement to solicit votes for the next election, and they ought to be given the chance to go.

LYMAN GAINS FORCE

Norman Lyman has for several weeks been quietly but steadily gaining strength in the house. On several occasions he has effectively opposed Holstein and he has gradually been acquiring a powerful influence with a large number of the members.

Therefore there seems to be some question as to who is the real leader of the revolt against Holstein—Andrews or Lyman. That there is a very real revolt is apparent. But it must be borne in mind that in years past there have been other revolts against the member from Kohala, who for six consecutive terms has reigned over the house as Speaker, and that not a single one of them has ever succeeded. More than once his hold on the reins appeared precarious, but each time he

MRS. BROWN HURTS B. M. THOMAS IN HER CASE BY HER MASTERFUL MANNER

Takes Cross-Examination of Kinney Away From Attorney and Scares Senators

FEELING AGAINST TEACHERS GROWING AMONG SOLONS

Disposition To Believe Department of Public Instruction Was Right Now Predominates

As to why the department of public instruction got rid of the Browns of Waimea, there is little doubt left in the minds of those legislators who listened to and watched Mrs. Brown at the hearing given her Wednesday. As to how it got rid of her, there is room for debate.

By the aggressive and masterful manner in which Mrs. Brown drove home her points, she hurt herself as much as the substance of her testimony may have helped her.

"Why, I thought," said one senator yesterday, "she was going to pull Kinney's hair when she had him on the grid."

This was the closing incident of the hearing, when Mrs. Brown jumped from her seat into a chair that sat her attorney off from the witness and, taking the case away from counsel, began to cross-examine the superintendent of public instruction with a rather alarming show of menace.

In a case where the issue is one of personalities as much as of fact, such incidents have their weight, and the disposition among several of the committee yesterday was to uphold the action of the department in refusing to renew the contract of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Brown of Waimea, while inclining to censure the methods by which it was put into effect.

Such a disposition makes any decision most difficult, and when there is added the reluctance of the members to be pulled into a personal fight, what may be expected is a desire to seek some harmless exit from the whole squabble. And that is precisely what is taking place.

Mrs. Brown's chief complaint is that she hasn't been given a hearing, or, as she herself put it, she hasn't had a square deal. Ignoring for the purposes of the argument all contentions by the department, let us see what the several members of the committee feel that if she were given the hearing she asks—even if, as Superintendent Kinney maintains, it would be "still another hearing"—the appearance of justice would be removed. Also the responsibility would be shifted.

Should the whole joint committee be solidly in favor of everything Mrs. Brown advances in her own behalf, there still is doubt what the legislature could do about it. Thorvald Brandt, one of their strongest champions, recognized this, when he told the committee Wednesday that he knew the department could not be compelled to reinstate the Browns.

Why, then, should the legislature, having no responsibility in the premises, take on itself the burden of a deep rooted feud? This is the argument of those legislators who wish to get from under.

No meeting of the joint committee was held yesterday and when it is held, it probably will be an executive session. A decision will issue in the form of a written report, and there is likelihood that this report will recommend another hearing by the board of education.

Should this indeed be the recommendation, there is very little likelihood that the Browns of Waimea will have won anything substantial from their long fight, for the board has its neck stiffened and is likely to turn a deaf ear to any thought of reconsideration.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS PROGRESS IN HILO

HILO, April 9.—Two communications were received by the board of supervisors last week, one from Chief Sanitary Inspector D. S. Bowman and one from Assistant Engineer John K. Akau, regarding the filling in of the low grounds on Smith Street and the building of storm sewers in that district.

Inspector Bowman wrote advising that the fill be made as soon as possible for sanitary reasons, the fill on Smith Street, he estimated, to cost \$1100, while the building of the storm sewers, would bring up the total cost to \$5000.

Assistant County Engineer Akau submitted a report to the effect that the building of the storm sewers from the Furneaux Lane through Smith Street to the railway, would cost \$3930, while the sewers through Poonahawai Street, Richardson Street and Furneaux Lane would cost an extra \$2125.

At the meeting of the board last Saturday morning a resolution was introduced and passed appropriating \$5000 for the Smith Street fill and storm sewers, but no provision was made at that time for the Poonahawai Street sewers.

PLANTATION HOUSE BURNS

At the Waianae plantation Tuesday night a blaze broke out in an old frame tool house, and before the fire could be extinguished damages to the extent of \$2500 was done. Three fire houses were playing on the burning building, and although they could not save the flames from nearby buildings. The fire, which is the first at Waianae plantation in twenty years, is believed to have resulted from spontaneous combustion taking place in the oil plant.

B. M. THOMAS IN JAIL ON COAST

Former Revenue Agent and Well Known Here Arrested On Embezzlement Charge

Bertram M. Thomas, former United States revenue agent and well known in Honolulu, having for years been a frequent visitor to this place on business connected with the department, is under arrest in San Francisco, accused of the embezzlement of sums which are said to aggregate more than \$15,000.

Thomas is out on bail and his attorney, Marshall B. Woodworth, says that he is the victim of a frame-up on the part of political enemies.

Thomas will be remembered as the man who investigated the local revenue office several years ago, his report resulting in the complete reorganization of the force, Collector Walter Drake being succeeded by Charles Cottrill.

Specifically, Thomas is charged with the embezzlement of \$37.92 and \$13.45 by the receipt of wine tax stamps while he was revenue agent in 1915. But federal agents who have been investigating the matter declare that the alleged peculations aggregate \$15,000.

Thomas was arraigned before United States Commissioner Kroll and released on \$5000 bond, which the government authorities later asked to have increased to \$15,000. He resigned as revenue agent in October of 1915 after charges had been preferred against him by Internal Revenue Collector Joseph J. Scott.

After his arrest Thomas declared his innocence and said his arrest was the result of action by political enemies.

MAY YET PAY FOR 1911 POI DAMAGES

House Health Committee Believes Territory Should Distribute Hundred Thousand

The Territory may yet pay for losses sustained in 1911 by taro planters and poi pounders, if Lota's H. B. 273, reported favorably in the house yesterday by the health, police and military committee, becomes law. The bill, which carries with it an appropriation of \$100,000, is on the calendar for third reading today. The committee report tells the story in tip-top fashion:

"Your committee finds that this measure provides for the appointment of a commission to ascertain and adjudicate the claims and give relief to certain poi manufacturers and taro planters whose poi shops were closed in the year 1911 by the territorial board of health under the belief that poi was capable of spreading cholera."

"During the session of 1913 a bill was introduced (House Bill No. 224) with similar intent, referred to the health committee, returned by that committee in the form of a substitute bill (House Bill No. 312), which bill passed the house. It was forwarded to the senate, slightly amended by that body. It finally passed the senate. The amendments were agreed to by the house, on the fifth-ninth day of the session. That was the last heard of that measure. Meanwhile an act (Act 37 of the Session Laws of 1913) was placed on the statute book which took care of the so-called banana claims."

"Your committee is of the opinion that this bill is a measure which would cause justice to be rendered to a number of citizens as well as aliens in our midst who were restrained from doing business through no fault of their own, and therefore recommends that this bill do pass."

WILL SELL WRECK OF UNION LINER

Upon instructions received from the main offices of the Union Steamship Company, in New Zealand, Hind, Rolph & Co., San Francisco agents for the concern, are requesting tenders for the purchase of the wrecked steamship Maitai. The British vessel, which operated between San Francisco and the antipodes for several years, will be sold as she now lies, wedged tightly on a reef at Rararanga, Cook Islands.

On December 24 of last year the Maitai, bound from this port for Wellington, put into Rararanga, a regular port of call for ships of the Union Line. While engaged in lightering a portion of her cargo she was carried ashore on the strong tide, and repeated attempts to get her back into deep water with the use of her own engines proved futile.

The vessel is thought to be in pretty bad condition, reports that she is breaking up, with a quantity of freight still on board, having been received here recently. Bids must be in the hands of the Hind-Rolph Company by the 15th of May.

The British steamer Paloon, which took the place of the Maitai in the Union Company's service is now at San Francisco.

THE FRUIT SEASON

Bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand. It may save a life. For sale by all dealers. Beeson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement.

TROOPER DROWNED BY TREMENDOUS SEAS OFF KAHUKU

Captain Love Risks His Life Twice In Vain Effort To Rescue Another Member of His Troop Caught In The Treacherous Breakers

Battered to death by the swinging seas near Kahuku Head, Pst. Hubert H. Milam, C Troop, Fourth Cavalry, was drowned yesterday afternoon despite the heroic efforts of his troop commander, Capt. Robert R. Love. His companion, Sgt. Joseph Kruetz, also of C Troop, who went in swimming with Milam, was saved by clinging to a plank which was tossed into the breakers by some of the men of the troop who were on the beach when the men were caught in the undertow and drifted out to sea.

The fight that was made for the life of the private by the officer, and the desperate struggle for existence made by the sergeant are among the most sensational in the long list of deaths due to the treacherous seas of the Kahuku coast.

The two men, Milam and Kruetz went in bathing shortly after one o'clock yesterday afternoon. After playing around for some time, they started to swim out toward the breaking surf on the reef. Both were good swimmers but the currents of that section of the beach were too much for them and soon their companions on the sand saw that they were being dragged out to sea.

Immediately efforts were made to rescue them and a number of large planks from the wireless station of the Marconi company were tossed into the sea. One of these drifted through the breakers and was taken by Kruetz. Milam by that time had disappeared.

In the mean while an orderly had run to a telephone and notified Captain Love, who with Lieutenant Schofield, also of C Troop, hurried to the nearest place on the beach and took charge of the work of rescue. The two were also sent to the Haleiwa Hotel with requests that one of the power pumps there might be sent around outside the surf in an effort to pick up the men.

Long before the sump appeared, however, Captain Love had arrived at the beach and stripping plunged into the sea with a line and began swimming out to where Kruetz was floating on his plank. Half way out the line broke and the captain turned back. Again he made the effort and the second time managed to reach the line of the breakers but was unable to penetrate them. For more than two and a half hours the sergeant floated about on his plank, battered by the seas against the reef and half drowned. But at last he was picked up and carried ashore. A hospital at Castle Point is doing well and would recover from his injuries. No trace has been found of Milam's body.

AMERICAN SCHOONER VICTIM OF DIVERS

(Associated Press by United States Naval Radio Service)

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The American schooner Marguerita was captured by the Germans and presumably torpedoed early in April. Four of the crew, Americans, were exposed to forty-eight hours in open boats, according to advice from the American embassy in Paris. The Norwegian bark Marion was submerged on April 6 and the crew, some Americans, were in open boats for forty-seven hours. A Russian died.

GOVERNMENT INDICTS PAPER MANUFACTURERS

(Associated Press by United States Naval Radio Service)

NEW YORK, April 12.—As a result of the long and searching investigation of prices of news print paper, the News Print Manufacturers' Association and seven members of its executive committee were today indicted by the federal grand jury. They are charged with having violated the Sherman anti-trust law.

MORE GUARDSMEN ARE ORDERED OUT

(Associated Press by United States Naval Radio Service)

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Seven companies of the national guard, coast artillery, were today ordered into the federal service, one from New Hampshire and six from California. Later Secretary of War Baker ordered eleven others into the national guard federal service for policing.

TIMELY RAIN SAVES KANSAS WHEAT CROP

(Associated Press by United States Naval Radio Service)

KANSAS CITY, April 12.—Timely rains have saved thousands of acres of wheat in Oklahoma and Kansas.

FREIGHT RATES SHIFT REFINERIES

High Cost of Ocean Transportation Results In Crockett Enlargement

The unusual factors governing the development of the sugar industry at the present time find another illustration in the plans outlined for the enlargement of the California and Hawaiian refinery at Crockett, California, to provide for the refining of a larger proportion of the Hawaiian sugar crop on the Pacific Coast, says the San Francisco Daily Commercial News. One of the reasons advanced for the adoption of this change is the high cost of water transportation due to the heavy demand for ocean tonnage and the relatively scant supply available at the present time.

From 1914 it would have seemed incredible that the cost of shipment by water could advance to a level that would make it a factor in shifting the location of refining operations nearer to the base of the raw supply. Ocean freights then were quoted in figures that made this the least important consideration over known facts. They were so far below the cost of land hauls that the transportation charge, where ocean routes were available, became comparatively negligible, and the economical handling of such a commodity as raw sugar dictated that it be moved as cheaply as possible to its ultimate market before being put through the refining process.

With the rise in shipping rates to a point where it costs as much as twenty dollars a ton to move sugar from Honolulu to New York, however, this factor has become one of considerable importance, and the prospect that the demand for tonnage will continue greatly in excess of the supply for a long time beyond the end of the war makes it a consideration of added weight. While this, of course, is only one of several influences that have led Hawaiian sugar interests to the decision to refine a larger proportion of their output on the Pacific Coast, the fact that it played an important part in their determination is a striking commentary on the remarkable change in the conditions of transportation that has taken place in the past three years.

MAY STOP BUILDING FOREIGN TONNAGE

It is probable that the federal shipping board will renew its efforts to put through the amendments to the shipping act when the extraordinary session of congress convenes. These proposed amendments are designed to meet an emergency said to exist in the American shipbuilding industry, the purpose of which, if possible, is to keep all American built tonnage under our flag. Under the recent proclamation by the President no American vessel may be sold to foreigners without the consent of the shipping board.

This, however, will not prevent the building of new vessels for foreign account. The law as it would be changed by the proposed amendments would not permit any new vessel being launched from American shipyards which is not registered under the American flag and her sale to a foreigner can be prevented under the present law.

It is not the design of the proposed amendments to take away any ship property. It will permit the owners of such new tonnage to organize a company under the laws of any state to hold the vessel and through this corporation to operate her under the American flag in American trade as long as the present emergency lasts with the intention of keeping the vessel under the American flag until the emergency is over, when this ban will be taken off and the vessel will go free.

The proposed amendments to the shipping act in relation to retaining all vessels built in American shipyards under the American flag is to be recommended, says the New York Maritime Register, as it appears to be the only way to prevent the large amount of new tonnage now building in this country for foreign account from passing to foreign owners and depriving this country of the advantage of the use of this tonnage while the present emergency exists.

HILO POLICE PREPARE FOR ALL EMERGENCIES

HILO, April 9.—For a long time there has been dissatisfaction among members of the police force in Hilo over the fact that there was no fund available for equipment, such as for revolvers, or rifles, including ammunition. Last week, in view of the threatening condition of affairs, Sheriff Sam Pan made a requisition upon the supervisors for \$1500 for necessary equipment.

The matter was taken up by the ways and means committee of the board and at the meeting last Friday resolutions were passed providing the sheriff with more funds to equip his force with than he had asked for. The first resolution appropriates \$4500 from the general fund for "equipment for the police force." The only condition made by the supervisors in turning over this money to the sheriff is that he "obtain the best prices possible."

The second resolution grants Sheriff Pan \$2000 to be known as the "sheriff's special fund." It stated that this fund will be used for emergencies and for "special service."

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HIGH PRICES BRING COAST PROSPERITY

Federal Banks In San Francisco Report Increased Wages and Fine Times

(By The Associated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Unprecedented high prices for metals, live stock and many agricultural products, together with wage increases "under the influence of an active demand" and reports of fewer labor disturbances, have, according to the report of the Federal Reserve Bank here, been conducive to a general prosperous condition throughout the Twelfth Federal Reserve District.

"Cold weather in the Northwest," continues the report, "and a general lack of rainfall has hampered planting of many crops and retarded the growth of others. In California the precipitation this midwinter rains with none during the Spring, it is of greater benefit to have a smaller total precipitation with Spring rains distributed over a considerable period. There still exists enough of the season classed as rainy for adequate precipitation, but the dry season in California is so long that sufficient moisture must be had in the rainy season to render crops possible. Delayed precipitation consequently always tends to rouse apprehension. Snow has covered the ground in Idaho, preventing damage being done to fall-sown grain by the hard frosts. Except for unusual cold about the end of December, Arizona reports a mild winter with sufficient precipitation to insure early feed."

"The present indications are for large crops of both wheat and barley in this district, provided sufficient rains are forthcoming. Due to the high prices received during 1916, there has been a considerable increase in the acreage planted."

"It is predicted that the berry crop of Washington in 1917 will be abundant. The fall frosts have put the plants in good condition to withstand the winter weather."

"The prices of onions, cabbage, potatoes and some other vegetables have advanced extraordinarily."

"The present market for apples is unsatisfactory. Sales have been recorded at prices as low as \$1.10 per box, with transportation costs of fifty cents per box; there is little profit from sales at such prices. Stocks on hand January 31, 1917, were not as large as those at a corresponding date last year by approximately 1,500,000 barrels."

"Final figures for 1916 place the California raisin crop at 126,000 tons compared with 124,000 tons in 1915. The prices in 1916 were from \$15.20 per ton higher than those in 1915."

"The output of sweet wine in 1916 was five times that of 1915 and aggregated over 19,000,000 gallons."

"In 1873 the first Washington navel orange tree was planted in Southern California. The development of the citrus tree industry of the States has been chiefly since that time. Now there are approximately 205,000 acres planted into citrus fruits, of which 130,000 acres are in bearing, representing an investment of probably \$200,000,000 with an annual product having a value of near \$50,000,000. In the last seven years, the amount of California citrus fruit consumed by the people of this country has increased more than six times as rapidly as has the population. At this season shipments are going forward in large quantities and satisfactory prices are being received."

"Salmon prices continue to advance as the stocks in the hands of the packers diminish. The supply of the higher grades is entirely sold out."

"Daily production of petroleum for January 31, 1917, averaged 281,879 barrels and shipments averaged 269,364 barrels. The daily production during this month came more nearly equalling shipments than at any time since July 1916, the decline in stocks in January being but 31,485 barrels daily compared with 60,580 barrels daily in December. Total crude oil stocks on hand January 31, 1917, were 43,960,154 barrels. The greatest activity in rig-building since May 1911 was reported in January when 100 new rigs were constructed."

"During last month, the organization of the Pacific Development Corporation has been announced, consolidating two companies operating in the Orient with this company's expansion of the scope of their business. This is one of the increasing evidences of growing trans-Pacific commerce."

"Charter rates are reported as slightly firmer."

"Clearings of nineteen principal cities of the district during January 1917 show an increase of 50 per cent over those of January 1916. Salt Lake City led with 63 per cent, followed by San Francisco with 56 per cent and Seattle with 50 per cent. Building permits of the same nineteen cities increased 70 per cent over the corresponding month in 1916, Los Angeles leading in the percentage of increase."

"Real estate transactions are in increasing volume and greater activity is anticipated during 1917."

"On January 1st, 1917, there was on deposit in both national and State banks in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District approximately \$1,688,000,000 or \$260 for each inhabitant of the seven states that comprise this district, viz: Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington. This is \$60 per capita more than on January 1, 1915, when there was on deposit approximately \$1,265,000,000."

"In the event of large purchases of supplies by this government for war purposes, there would presumably be increased activity in lines directly affected, but this would touch this district less than those in which manufacturing industries are more highly developed. On the other hand, when war ends, the demand for the products of this district cannot fail to continue keen—for foodstuffs, lumber, metals, etc.—so that adjustment to new conditions is apt to be more gradual in this district than in some others."